

塔里木河下游胡杨水分传输过程研究综述

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摘要: 胡杨是世界重要的林木基因资源, 且具有重要的生态功能。以塔里木河下游为研究靶区, 结合实地监测资料和文献阅读, 对胡杨水分获取、传导和耗散等水分传输过程方面进行了综述和分析。成年胡杨主要利用地下水和深层土壤水, 而幼苗由于类型和立地水土环境的不同, 水分来源也不同。干旱环境下, 胡杨叶片水分传输效率增加, 但同时也伴随着水力失调风险的增加; 成年胡杨通过下调木质部导水率减少水分蒸腾, 而幼苗则通过提高导水能力以获取更多的水分。胡杨根系具有水力提升作用, 提升的水量一般可为其蒸腾提供 10%~39% 的水量。胡杨液流通量密度一般在 $0.005\sim0.040\text{ L}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$ 之间, 且随着地下水埋深的增加而减小, 胡杨林的年蒸散发量在 296.7~750.0 mm 之间。未来可加强胡杨根-茎-叶间水分传输互作机理的研究, 进一步精确量化胡杨水分来源, 将估算蒸散发的尺度扩展到胡杨林生态系统。

关键词: 胡杨; 水分传输; 干旱; 塔里木河下游

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植物作为大气和土壤间的“桥梁”, 其水分传输是土壤-植物-大气连续体 (SPAC) 中的重要环节, 同时也是植物生理和生态水文学家关注的重要问题之一^[1]。植物生长过程不可避免地会遭受干旱、盐分等环境的胁迫, 这必将影响植物的水分生理过程, 进而影响植物的生长。为了适应各种逆境, 植物通过形态结构、生理生化、基因等的变化来增强自身对逆境胁迫的适应能力^[2-3]。水分是植物生长的主要限制因子^[4], 植物可通过根系吸水、水分传导和蒸腾来调控体内的水分平衡, 以提高逆境下的适应能力^[5]。因此, 对植物水分获取、传导和耗散等水分传输过程的研究不仅有助于明确植物对逆境的适应性机理, 而且可为 SPAC 水分循环提供科学依据。

胡杨林是受河水影响的荒漠河岸林, 在亚、非、欧大陆的 20 个国家均有分布^[6]。胡杨 (*Populus euphratica*) 不仅是世界重要的林木基因资源^[7], 而且是我国内陆河流域荒漠生态系统的优势建群种^[8]。塔里木河下游地处我国极端干旱地区, 是我国生态

环境最为脆弱地区。胡杨林是构成塔里木河下游荒漠生态系统的主体, 是维持生态平衡的天然屏障, 有效阻挡了塔克拉玛干和库鲁克两大沙漠的合拢, 具有重要的生态意义^[7]。植物水分的获取、传导及耗散是了解植物生命特征的关键过程。近些年来, 国内外学者从不同角度对胡杨水分生理过程进行了大量研究^[9-10]。本文以塔里木河下游为研究靶区, 结合实地监测资料和文献阅读, 研究分析了极端干旱环境下胡杨根系吸水、茎干水分传导及蒸腾耗散等水分传输过程, 旨在为干旱荒漠区胡杨林生态系统的保育与恢复研究提供理论依据。

1 胡杨的水分获取

1.1 胡杨的水分来源

除了一些旱生和盐生植物外, 植物在吸收水分、运输水分的过程中稳定同位素不会发生分馏^[11], 因此, 众多研究者利用同位素技术, 并结合同位素混合模型对塔里木河胡杨的水分来源进行了估算, 研究表明胡杨的水分来源由于生境的不同而有所

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差异。在塔里木河上游,河岸边的胡杨主要吸取浅层土壤水、对河水的利用最多仅为14.2%,而远离河岸的胡杨主要吸取深层土壤水和地下水^[12]。还有研究表明,随着地下水埋深的增加胡杨的水分来源会发生明显变化。例如,在地下水埋深较浅处(1.8 m),胡杨几乎不利用0~75 cm的浅层土壤水,而主要利用河水、深层土壤水和地下水的混合水源;而在埋深3.8 m时,主要利用深层土壤水(最少65%);而当地下水埋深增加到7.2 m时,胡杨主要利用150 cm以下的土壤水和地下水^[13]。在极端干旱环境下,地下水是维持天然植被的最根本水源^[14]。在不同生境下,塔里木河下游地下水埋深与胡杨的水分来源密切相关,地下水埋深的不同改变了胡杨对不同潜在水源的利用比例,并决定了胡杨选择性利用水分方式。

不同林龄胡杨根系最大深度和分布的差异也会导致其水分来源的不同。在塔里木河上游,胡杨幼苗平均吸水深度为0~60 cm的浅层土壤水,而成熟胡杨主要利用30~100 cm土壤水和地下水^[15]。张江等^[16]在塔里木河下游也发现不同林龄胡杨间水分来源也不同:胡杨幼苗主要利用80 cm以下土壤水和地下水,而成熟木主要利用220 cm以下深层土壤水和地下水,过熟木则主要利用140 cm以下土壤水和地下水。然而,王玉阳等^[17]人研究发现,塔里木河下游胡杨幼苗并不利用浅层土壤水,而与成年胡杨相同,都主要吸取深层土壤水和地下水。有研究表明,胡杨根蘖苗木木质部水分的氢氧同位素与实生苗的存在显著差异,但与其母株的相一致,水分主要来在其母株的根系^[10,18]。因此,不同类型的幼苗具有不同的水分来源,实生苗主要利用浅层土壤水,而根蘖苗则主要利用深层土壤水和地下水。在塔里木河上游,由于地下水埋深较浅,土壤水分条件相对较好,胡杨幼苗和成年胡杨都偏于利用上层土壤水,然而下游,地下水埋深较大,胡杨幼苗和成年胡杨都偏于利用深层土壤水。不同林龄胡杨的水分来源不仅取决于其自身根系特征、类型的影响,同时也受地下水埋深等条件的共同控制,但地下水始终是成熟胡杨最主要的水分来源。

在干旱地区,植物水分来源的季节性差异明显^[18-19]。例如,在美国内华达州,美国黑杨(*Populus trichocarpa*)、佛利蒙三角叶杨(*Populus fremontii*)等

在生长季早期主要利用浅层土壤水,而在干旱期主要利用地下水^[20]。堪萨斯州西南部的多枝怪柳(*Tamarix ramosissima*)在干旱季节能利用多种水源,而随着干旱的加剧,在生长季后期才迅速增加对地下水的获取^[21]。然而在塔里木河下游,在整个生长季内,胡杨对各水源的利用比例在各个月间变化较小,且主要利用深层土壤水或是和地下水的混合水源^[17]。在塔里木河下游,降雨稀少,且蒸发强烈,表层土壤含水量低,而地下水和深层土壤水是最为稳定的水源,因此胡杨选择利用深层的水源。

1.2 胡杨根系吸水的模拟

根系吸水模型不仅可以使我们深入了解根系水分获取的过程^[22],同时它也是预测根系吸水的重要工具。因此,国内外学者从不同尺度构建了多种根系吸水模型,其中Javaux等建立的多维根系吸水模型最能反映根系的真实吸水过程,而Feddes, Šimůnek和Hopmans等建立的经验模型,可借助HYDRUS软件实现对根系吸水情况进行的模拟,其应用较广泛^[23]。目前对于胡杨根系吸水的模拟,主要是基于Feddes模型进行。众多学者通过对土壤水分和胡杨根长密度等参数的测定,在Feddes模型基础上,构建了胡杨根系吸水模型,对根区土壤水分模拟效果较好^[24]。然而在干旱和半干旱区,植物根系吸水不仅与土壤水分密切相关,同时还与地下水位具有紧密联系^[25]。目前虽然建立了胡杨根系吸水和土壤水分间的关系,但忽略了胡杨对地下水的利用,因此迫切需要理解胡杨根系与地下水的互作关系,为定量模拟胡杨根系吸收提供依据。近年来,同位素技术在根系吸水研究方面受到了越来越多的关注,且主要利用统计模型(如IsoSource、SIAR、MixSIAR等)进行模拟^[26]。陈晓林等^[27]将稳定同位素技术和植物水分生理特征相结合,构建了胡杨水分来源估算的定量模型,并对塔里木河下游胡杨的水分来源进行了模拟。然而,由于胡杨氢同位素在水分传输中会发生分馏,以及模型中对水源个数限制等方面的问题,增加了模拟结果的不确定性;同时,根系的吸水过程是一个动态的、物理的过程。因此,需要通过对同位素进行原位、在线和连续测量,并结合胡杨的生理生态学特性,构建胡杨根系吸水分析模型,以准确识别和精确量化干旱环境下胡杨的水分来源。

2 胡杨的水分传导

2.1 叶片的水分传导

叶片是植物水分传输系统(根-茎-叶)中重要组成部分之一,是水分运输的终端。叶片水力导度反映了叶片内部阻力大小,是叶片水分传输效率的表征^[28]。研究表明,胡杨叶片最大水力导度对地下水埋深变化敏感,且随着地下水埋深的增加而增加。表明随着干旱的加剧,胡杨叶片的水分传输效率会有所提高^[29]。在水分较好的环境下,植物通过提高水力导度来竞争更多的光热和养分资源^[30]。然而在塔里木河下游,随着地下水埋深的增加,干旱的加剧,胡杨通过增加水分传输效率来抵御干旱胁迫。

叶片水分传输效率和传输安全都是植物生长的保证^[31],然而在干旱环境下,二者不可兼得^[32]。在塔里木河下游胡杨水力安全范围出现了分化,在地下水埋深较浅处胡杨水力安全范围最大,但水力导度最低,而在地下水埋深较深处,胡杨水力安全范围虽较小,但水分导度较高^[33]。表明在不同地下水埋深环境下,胡杨叶片的水分传输策略不同。在地下水埋深增加时,胡杨叶片通过提高水分传输效率来增加水分的获取,但同时会增加水力功能失调的风险。

2.2 根、茎的水分传导

通过水分控制试验,徐茜等^[34]对比分析了水分灌溉和干旱处理下胡杨幼株茎的水力特性,发现干旱胁迫导致胡杨茎导水能力和栓塞程度增加。然而在塔里木河下游和黑河下游胡杨水力特征的对比分析结果显示,在干旱胁迫较严重的塔里木河,胡杨成株根和枝条木质部的栓塞化程度更高,且最大比导率均较黑河减少了1倍^[35]。远离河道处成年胡杨侧根的自然栓塞程度也显著高于河边^[36]。无论幼苗还是成株,干旱胁迫下胡杨木质部的栓塞程度都会增加,但对木质部的导水能力却不同。对于成株胡杨来说,为适应干旱环境,胡杨通过下调木质部导水率来避免过度的水分蒸腾,防止其被“渴死”;而对于幼苗,通过提高木质部导水能力,使其能在干旱环境下获取更多的水分来满足生长的需求,防止其被“饿死”。

在塔里木河下游,胡杨的生长不仅遭受干旱胁迫,

同时也遭受盐分胁迫。研究表明,胡杨在不同程度的盐胁迫下,其根、茎木质部的栓塞程度都会加剧,且根部更易于发生栓塞。同时盐胁迫也降低了根系的水分传输效率,且盐胁迫程度越大,根系水分传输效率越低。而胡杨茎的水分传输效率对盐胁迫并不敏感,在轻度、中度盐胁迫下,胡杨茎通过增加导管密度,管壁厚度和机械强度来维持茎的输水效率 and 安全性。但在重度盐胁迫下胡杨茎的水分传输会受到明显抑制,并影响胡杨的光合生理过程^[37]。

2.3 水力提升

在不同物种、生态系统和气候条件下都发现了水力提升现象,而且在干旱和半干旱区尤为普遍^[38]。通过野外监测和控制试验发现胡杨成株和幼苗都存在水力提升现象^[39-40]。在塔里木河下游,胡杨水力提升作用在横向上距树干4 m,深度上60~120 cm范围内最为明显,而且这种水力提升作用主要是由其侧根来实现,而且作用时间约10 h。水力提升的水量约为胡杨林日蒸散耗水的10%~20%^[40],并且可为周边的草本植物提供其22%~41%的蒸腾耗水量^[41]。鱼腾飞等^[42]对黑河下游胡杨水分再分配的研究表明,胡杨在整个生长季都存在水力提升现象,单个根系日提水量为 $0.21 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$,为胡杨蒸腾耗水(5—9月)可提供约14.60%~39.33%的水量。植物根系的水力提升的作用受自身特征,环境等诸多因素的影响^[43],而在塔里木河下游,胡杨的大小以及地下水埋深的变化是否会改变胡杨水力提升作用的大小,对水分再分配是否会产生影响,目前尚不得而知。胡杨的水力提升不仅为改善林分水分环境,而且对保护荒漠河岸林物种多样性都至关重要^[44]。

3 胡杨的水分耗散

3.1 叶片尺度

胡杨叶片的蒸腾作用不仅受大气温度,光合有效辐射差等气象因子的影响,同时也受地下水埋深等环境因子的影响^[45]。高温导致胡杨叶片的气孔导度减小,蒸腾速率增加,但随着干旱加剧,蒸腾速率的增加幅度减小^[46]。不同地下水埋深下胡杨叶片蒸腾速率对饱和水汽压差(VPD)的响应有所不同,但当VPDL为3.5 kPa时,蒸腾速率达到最大,当

大于 3.5 kPa 时蒸腾速率随 VPDL 的增加成幂函数递减^[47]。有研究表明随干旱程度的增加,胡杨气孔阻力显著增大,从而降低了叶片的蒸腾作用^[48]。在塔里木河下游,地下水埋深是胡杨气体交换的一个重要限制因子^[45],而且地下水埋深增加会加剧胡杨遭受干旱胁迫的程度^[7]。所以在塔里木河下游,地下水埋深对胡杨蒸腾的影响,本质上是胡杨遭受干旱胁迫程度变化对胡杨蒸腾作用的影响。

3.2 个体尺度(茎干液流)

众多学者利用热脉冲技术并结合气象观测,分析了胡杨茎干液流的日变化、季节变化,以及气象因子与树干液流间的关系^[49-50]。研究表明胡杨液流的日变化受光合有效辐射、气温、相对湿度、风速、土壤温度等不同因子的影响,其中光合有效辐射是最主要气象因子,其次受风速和气温影响明显^[51]。不同地区胡杨液流具有相同的变化规律^[50],然而在木质部直径相同下,液流日累计量仍差 3.8 倍^[52]。即使是在同一地区,在不同地下水埋深(2.75~7.82 m)下胡杨液流通量密度也存在较大差异,平均在 0.005~0.04 L·cm⁻²·h⁻¹ 之间,且表现为随着埋深的增加不断减小^[53]。此外,不同树龄和长势下,胡杨的液流速率和日累计量都存在很大差异^[54-55]。总体来说,胡杨树干液流的变化除受气象因子、树木生理形态特征的影响,同时还受地下水埋深变化的影响,且随着地下水埋深的增加而减少。

3.3 群落尺度(林分蒸散)

精确估算胡杨林的蒸散发不仅对了解干旱区内陆河水循环过程,而且对胡杨林的保护和恢复都至关重要。胡杨林蒸散发的过程主要受气象因子的共同控制,而季节变化主要受物候期的影响^[56]。通过涡度相关法和地下水水位波动法估算,塔里木河下游胡杨林生长季的平均日蒸散量分别为 4.52 和 3.12 mm^[56-57],在黑河下游也发现这 2 种方法对胡杨蒸散发的估算结果也相差约 30%^[58]。这种差异,一方面是不同的估算方法上引起的,另一方面是由于二者研究地点胡杨盖度(分别为 49.0% 和 28.9%)不同所致。在黑河下游胡杨日蒸散量(基于地下水位波动法)平均为 2.05 mm^[59],较塔里木河下游约小了 34%,而 2 个区域地下水埋深不同很可能是造成这一结果的根本原因^[60]。由于土壤和植被盖度的异质性,胡杨林年蒸散发量也存在一定差异,塔里木河和黑河胡杨林的年蒸散发量在 296.7~750.0 mm

之间^[58,61]。

由于蒸散发测定受到时空因素的限制,一些学者利用数学模型对胡杨林的蒸散发进行了模拟^[62-64]。例如 Gao 等^[62]利用 Penman-Monteith、Shuttleworth-Wallace 和改进的 SSW 冠层蒸腾模型分别模拟了胡杨生长季的蒸散发,并与涡旋相关数据进行了比较,认为 SSW 模型较适用于极端干旱地区大尺度稀疏植被系统的模拟。苏里坦等^[65]在 SHAW 模型的基础上,通过加入地下水位因子,提高了 SHAW 模型对胡杨林蒸腾耗水量的模拟精度。Yuan 等^[66]利用遥感数据并结合植被参数、气象和涡度相关数据,并应用 Species-specific and spatially-explicit model 模型对塔里木河下游胡杨等不同植被类型和不同植被盖度情景下蒸散发进行了模拟。该模型不仅考虑到胡杨林的生理特性和空间分布格局对需水量的影响,而且可动态预测需水量的时空变化,在极端干旱区荒漠植被耗水量和生态需水量的估算方面具有较好的应用前景。

4 研究展望

(1) 对于荒漠河岸林植物来说,已证实地下水与植物根系的相互作用明显。因此,在胡杨水分来源定量分析过程中,还需考虑地下水埋深动态变化对根系吸水的影响。目前利用氢氧同位素技术对胡杨水分来源进行了量化,但由于该方法自身的局限性以及在干旱区植物使用上的限制,使得量化结果存在较大的不确定性。如何将同位素技术、根系形态、地下水埋深的变化、吸水过程这四者相联系,构建具有过程机理的定量分析模型,精细量化胡杨水分来源的研究还有待进一步加强。

(2) 植物的水分调控对水分的获取、传导和耗散发挥着重要的调控作用。目前对于不同水分环境下胡杨水分传输过程的特征和规律有较为清晰的认识,然而对于胡杨水分传输过程的调控机制研究还处于探索阶段,急需理解干旱环境下胡杨水通道蛋白、渗透、贮水、栓塞等对胡杨水分传输的调节机理,以及胡杨水分传输对环境的适应性机制。

(3) 对胡杨水分生理过程已有较深入的研究,从胡杨根系吸水、茎干水分传输,以及冠层蒸散等方面开展了大量工作,取得了一定研究成果。但对于胡杨水分获取、水分传导、水分耗散间相互关系

的问题尚未解决,因此,应加强胡杨水分传输过程的整体性研究,以深入揭示胡杨复杂的生理过程和调节机制。

(4) 目前在不同尺度上(叶片、植株个体、群落)对胡杨水分耗散进行了较为深入的研究,但未能建立不同尺度间的联系,而深入了解不同尺度间的关系是估算胡杨林生态系统蒸散发的重要基础。同时也需要通过高精度观测,并结合遥感、气象、土壤等数据,将目前蒸散发的尺度扩展到胡杨林生态系统,以为区域生态耗水量和需水量提供科学依据。

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A review of water transport processes of *Populus euphratica* in the lower reaches of Tarim River

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Abstract: *Populus euphratica* is an important forest genetic resource in the world and has important ecological functions. Taking the lower reaches of Tarim River, Xinjiang, China as the research target, combined with field monitoring data and literature reading, we review and analyze the water transport processes, including water uptake, conduction, and dissipation, of *P. euphratica*. Under different habitats, the groundwater depth was closely related to the water source of *P. euphratica* in the lower Tarim River and determined the water use of *P. euphratica*. The water source of *P. euphratica* of different ages not only depends on its root system characteristics and types but also is controlled by the groundwater depth. Regardless of the water conditions, mature *P. euphratica* always mainly used groundwater. The water transport strategies of *P. euphratica* leaves differed under different groundwater depth conditions. When the groundwater depth increases, *P. euphratica* leaves not only increase their water acquisition by improving water transfer efficiency but also increase the risk of hydraulic dysfunction. Mature *P. euphratica* reduces water transpiration by downregulating xylem hydraulic conductivity to adapt to drought, whereas seedlings obtain more water by increasing xylem hydraulic conductivity. The root system of *P. euphratica* functions as a hydraulic lift, and the elevated water volume generally provides 10%–39% of its transpiration. The annual transpiration of *P. euphratica* stands ranged from 296.7 to 750.0 mm, with a flux density of 0.005–0.040 L · cm⁻² · h⁻¹ and decreasing with increasing groundwater depth. Furthermore, we propose the following research prospects: (1) linking the isotope technique, root morphology, groundwater depth, and water uptake to construct a quantitative analysis model with a process mechanism and explicitly quantify the water source of *P. euphratica*; (2) understanding the regulation mechanism of water channel proteins, osmosis, water storage, and embolism on the water transport of *P. euphratica* under arid environments and the adaptation mechanism of *P. euphratica* in water transport to the environment; (3) strengthening the integrated study of water transport processes to deeply reveal that the complex physiological processes and regulatory mechanisms of *P. euphratica* as the problem of the interrelationship between water acquisition, water conduction, and water dissipation in *P. euphratica* have not been solved; and (4) combining remote sensing, meteorological and soil data, and high-precision observation to extend the simulated scale of evapotranspiration to forest ecosystems to provide a scientific basis for regional ecological water consumption and ecological water demand.

Key words: *Populus euphratica*; water transport; drought; the lower reaches of Tarim River